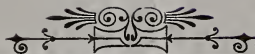
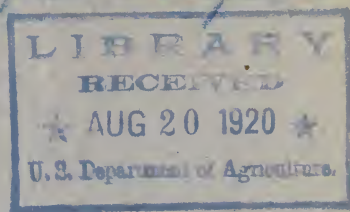


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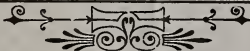
(D. R. HERRICK.)

Descriptive Catalogue

PRICE HILL,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Established 1830.



In offering through a new catalogue a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, we are able to speak with entire confidence of their quality, also to our method of frequent transplanting and pruning of roots, by which the tree is prepared for safe removal.

In our collection of new and rare plants, we have endeavored to exercise a discrimination in favor of the best.

Deciduous trees and shrubs may be transplanted safely any time after the fall of the leaves, generally between the middle of October and the first of May.

The best seasons for transplanting evergreens, are April and May, and if moist, August and September.

We also beg to announce our **seventieth year of uninterrupted business.**

Guarantee of Genuineness.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our Trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to, between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that shall prove untrue.

Stock selected at the Nursery will be charged up according to the value of the plant chosen.

Boxing and Packing will be charged for, but only a sufficient sum to cover cost of time and material used.

Cash with Order.—Customers who are not known to us, should send cash or satisfactory reference with order. All accounts are due net cash as soon as goods are delivered.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our stock. Our Nursery is situated on Price Hill, near the end of the Elberon Avenue car line. Telephone us in care of No. 7354.

S. S. JACKSON & CO.

HINTS ON TREE PLANTING AND PRUNING.

Probably the loss of the larger number of trees that die after transplanting is due more to improper planting than to any other cause, and to prevent this as much as possible we offer these suggestions.

When trees are received from the nursery they should be "heeled in" in order to keep the roots moist and free from air. "Heeling in" is merely putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering them with a thick layer of soil. Care must be taken to pack the earth tightly against the roots to exclude the air.

Trees properly "heeled in" will keep in good condition for several weeks, or even longer, though it is good policy to have the ground prepared in advance so that they may be planted at once upon their arrival, and only "heeled in" until they can be permanently set out.

Should the plants become frozen in transit, no injury will occur if placed in a dark cellar or covered over with straw or similar material and allowed to thaw out, without being exposed to light, air or any artificial heat.

Soil.—Successful planting depends to a great extent upon the soil. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, it cannot exist if water remains about the roots,—good drainage must be had.

Water will not pass through clay soil. Where the clay is deep, means of drainage must be provided, either by stone drains or by digging very large holes, three or four feet deep, and the bottom filled with broken stone or ashes.

Another method of planting when the soil is of this character is to loosen the soil for a foot or so deep, but not to dig a hole. Place the tree on the top of the ground and hill up around it with good soil.

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, even if it is not filled in with new soil, as it is essential that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage and plenty of moisture. For an ordinary sized tree, say ten to twelve feet in height and one and one-half inches in diameter, the hole should be made at least five feet in diameter and two feet deep.

If possible, cart away all the earth taken out and bring top soil in which to plant the tree.

If any roots are broken, cut them off smoothly with a sharp knife, they will more quickly callus.

Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth, as it was in the nursery. Fill in about the roots slowly, being careful, should the tree have a great number of fibrous roots to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from large stones or clods of earth should be used for this.

Pack the earth in as tightly as possible, as it is gradually filled in about the tree.

If the earth is filled in too fast it cannot be packed tight enough. The object is to press the earth as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard.

Pruning.—This is an essential feature, and yet it is frequently overlooked by amateurs. A great many trees fail from exhaustion, from lack of pruning. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs; but as soon as it is transplanted it is unable to draw moisture from the earth until new roots are made, and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are

drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies.

Most trees need more or less pruning when transplanted; just how much depends a great deal on the tree to be pruned. A maple, poplar, birch or elm will do with very little pruning, while an oak, beech, chestnut, walnut or ash requires severe cutting. *The roots which a tree has must also be taken into consideration.* If well furnished with roots and fibres, it will require less pruning than if it has but a few stout roots devoid of fibres.

Mulching.—This consists of putting a thick layer of straw, hay or well rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth disturbed when the tree was planted. It should be put on at least four inches thick

Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer as well,—the rains washing its substance down to the roots.

We advise mulching for both Spring and Fall planted trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil and retains moisture during the summer, and in winter the frost does not penetrate as deep as would otherwise be the case.

PRUNING OF FLOWERING SHRUBS.

In the winter season much of the pruning of flowering shrubs is performed, and usually the operation takes with it all the flower buds that should clothe the plant with a mass of bloom during the spring and early summer. This is because gardeners do not consider the flowering habits of the various shrubs with which they have to deal. To prune away, in winter, the young wood from a Weigela, Deutzia Mock Orange, Lilac or Bush Honeysuckle, takes with it all the bloom of the following spring. This is usually the case, however, when indiscriminate pruning is practiced.

There are very few shrubs that may be severely cut in winter. The hardy Hydrangea, Althæa, and some smaller shrubs like the Hypericum, form their flower buds on the young growth made the season previous to their expanding.

Summer pruning of flowering shrubs is practiced by some gardeners with success, after the plants have done blooming, but in this case it must be done with great care, as the cutting away of much wood when in full leaf tends to weaken the plant, while the object to be gained is to foster a strong and vigorous growth. It is an excellent time, however, for a moderate pruning.

PRUNING.

No Art in Gardening, perhaps, requires more intelligent skill than that of pruning, nothing is more needful to secure good results. Knowledge of this branch of gardening comes only from long practice and study.

We have men well-experienced in this, whose services can be had reasonably. Engagements should be made well in advance.

Most trees should be pruned during August or September.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

When both the height and caliper (diameter at the ground) are given, the caliper ground, the height being approximate.

Figures in Parenthesis indicate about the height of the tree when at from twenty-five to thirty years of age.

Trees Selected by customers in the nurseries will be charged for accordingly. When customers do not specify the size or price of the trees wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

ACER, Maple.

There are but few trees as popular as Maples. For street, and other places where shade is required, the Silver, Norway, Sycamore and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all; but for permanency the others are preferred.

Acer campestre. European Cork Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) A small sized tree, with round or spreading head, and handsome, neat foliage. Can be grown as a large shrub if desired. Valuable for grouping or for planting on high, dry ground. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **dasycarpum.** Silver Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the best of trees when very quick growth, large size are required. Trimmed annually, it becomes of fine shape. It is particularly useful for planting on wide streets, and especially so on building sites, where it is desirable to get a large growth as quickly as possible. We recommend it for this purpose rather than the Carolina Poplar. 10 to 12 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., \$0.50 each.

“ **var. Wierii.** Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) This remarkably beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree. 6 to 7 feet, \$0.50 each

“ **laetum (colchicum rubrum.)** (25 to 30 ft.) A large sized species, from Japan, making a medium sized tree. The young growth of both wood and foliage is of a brilliant red, and when mature, of a shining green. The foliage remains on the tree until late fall without changing color. 7 to 9 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **platanoides.** Norway Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A large handsome, round headed tree, bearing numerous large, dark green leaves, which remain on the tree until late in the fall. Extremely valuable for street, and for lawns, where a spreading tree is wanted. 9 to 10 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., \$0.75 each

“ **var. Schwedleri.** Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage of this variety is of a bright crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish green. A tree of nearly the same size as the Norway Maple. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each

“ **Pseudo Platanus.** European Sycamore Maple. (40 to 50 ft.). A well-known fast growing tree, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. It makes a fine tree for street planting. 10 to 12 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., \$0.75 each.

“ **rubrum.** Red Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red blossoms, and for its crimson foliage in the fall. 9 to 10 feet, Trans. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., \$0.50 each

“ **saccharinum.** Sugar Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the best of maples, its stately growth causing a demand for it for street planting, as well as for park and garden purposes. In the autumn the foliage becomes of a golden crimson. 9 to 12 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., \$0.50 each.

“ **tartaricum.** Tartarian Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) A small sized tree, with roundish, serrated leaves and long leaf stalks. For grouping on the lawn. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.50 each.

JAPANESE MAPLES

The Japanese Maples are so shrub-like in growth, and, many of them, of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. Because of these characters they are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer. The blood-leaved, *atropurpureum*, is very much in demand.

Acer var aureum. Golden-leaved. (8 to 10 ft.) A golden-leaved variety of the *Japonicum*, one of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. The foliage changes from green to gold and from gold to bronze and then to a greener shade again. 18 to 24 in. From pots, \$2.00 each.

“ **var. palmatum.** (12 to 15 ft.) A large broad-leaved sort, the foliage of which is of a light green. One of the stronger growing kinds. 2½ to 3 feet. \$2.50 each.

“ **polymorphum.** Japan Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) This is a large growing shrub with small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. It is the parent form of many of the beautiful “Japanese Maples” in cultivation. For planting as a single tree on the lawn it is most desirable, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other tree, and it has pretty red shoots. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

“ **var. atropurpureum.** Blood-leaved Japan Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) This is the most popular of all kinds with beautiful foliage. It is identical in growth and form of leaf with the preceding one, but produces foliage of blood-red color. It is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in early spring. It is generally used for planting in groups, but can be used equally as well as a single specimen. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

“ **var. polymorphum ampelopsilobum.** (12 to 15 ft.) The foliage of this sort is rather larger than the typical form. The tips of the leaves are of a slightly reddish hue, one of the stronger growing sorts. 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

“ **var. dissectum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japan Maple. A striking form with finely dissected green foliage, and somewhat drooping growth of almost fern-like character. It is not as strong a grower as the other sorts. A valuable variety. 18 to 24 in., \$1.75 each.

“ **var. dissectum atropurpureum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japan Blood leaved Maple. Of the same characteristics as the above, with the addition of the blood-leaved feature. It is a sort that is used in all collections. 18 to 24 in. \$1.75 each.

“ **var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Another finely divided blood-leaved sort, but quite distinct from the preceding. 12 to 18 in., \$1.75 each.

“ **var. reticulatum.** (5 to 7 ft.) When the foliage first expands, the color is deep yellow, but as summer advances it has a yellowish tint mixed with green. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

“ **rufinerve.** (8 to 12 ft.) A Japanese species, with small, green leaves, and making but a large sized shrub. Useful for planting in small groups with trees of similar growth. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Ailanthus glandulosa. Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven. (30 to 35 ft.) An extremely fast growing open headed tree, doing well in poor soil where but few other trees will grow. The flowers of the female do not have quite as offensive an odor as the male one, 5 to 6 feet, \$0.50 each.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

Æsculus glabra. American Horse Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the fastest growing species, with reddish colored bark. Its flowers, greenish yellow, appear early in May. It makes a large, spreading, open head, and is useful either as an ornamental or a street tree. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.75 each.

Æsculus var. alba plena. (30 to 40 ft.) A variety with double white flowers. A fine lawn tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.75.

" **rubicanda.** Red flowered Horse Chestnut. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the handsomest of all. It has very dark green leaves, and handsome, red flowers, tinged with yellow, which are produced in early May. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.75 each.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica. Double flowered white. (10 to 12 ft.)

" " " crimson. (10 to 12 ft.)

" " " rose. (10 to 12 ft.)

There are but few more beautiful small trees than flowering peaches. Blooming early in April, they are looked on as harbingers of spring. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.35 each \$2.50 per 10.

ANONA, Papaw.

Anona triloba. (30 to 35 ft.) A small sized tree, bearing bell-shaped, greenish purple flowers in early May, followed by banana-like, edible fruit. The dark green leaves make it a very ornamental tree on the lawn. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.50 each.

ARALIA. Hercules Club.

Aralia spinosa. (10 to 15 ft.) A singular looking, small sized tree, with very prickly stems, plunate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers up from the roots, and should be used where large, odd looking clumps in the background are needed. 6 feet, \$0.75 each.

BETULA. Birch.

The quick growth, light branches and airy appearance of most all birches, and the beautiful bark of many, make them indispensable trees to all planters. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places.

Betula alba. European White Birch. (25 to 40 ft.) One of the most valued of trees because of its rapid growth, pretty foliage and white bark. At the age of but 4 to 5 years the white bark begins to appear. 6 to 8 feet, \$0.75 each.

" **var. fastigiata.** Pyramidal White Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) A pyramidal sort, of compact growth, with the same white bark as the type. A fine sort for ornamental planting. 3 to 4 feet. \$0.75 each.

" **var. laciniata.** Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) Deservedly the most popular of weeping trees. It is of slender, yet vigorous growth, has finely divided leaves on drooping branches, besides possessing beautiful white bark. The leader continues to ascend, consequently it makes a tall growing tree. 6 to 7 feet, \$0.75 each.

" **var. pendula Youngil.** (6 to 10 ft.) This forms a pendulous head which, when grafted on stems of four to six feet high, are well displayed. 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

" **var. purpurea.** Purple Birch. (30 to 35 ft.) This has purple foilage and purplish white bark, making of it a most desirable lawn tree. 2½ to 3 feet. \$0.50 each.

" **Mycrophyllia.** (20 to 25 ft.) An erect, compact, strong growing tree, with quite good sized leaves. Distinct. 3 to 6 feet. \$1.00 each.

CARYA. Hickory.

Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The nuts are excelled by the Pecan only, while the timber is of the best. It makes a tree of large size. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **olivæformis.** Pecan Nut. (50 to 60 ft.) This needs no description, so well known and valued are its nuts. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.50 each.

CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut.

Castanea Americana. American Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) This well-known chestnut leads all others in the sweetness of its nuts. It is a very rapid grower and should be given ample room. It should be pruned closely when transplanted. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **Japanica.** Japanese Chestnut. (25 to 35 ft.) An exceedingly valuable kind, because its medium growth makes it suited for small places, and also as it produces its large sized nuts when but five or six years old. The nuts are larger than the Spanish. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.75 each.

" **vesca.** Spanish Chestnut. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a tree of large size, with wide spreading branches. It is sometimes called Italian Chestnut. The large sized nuts it bears are much valued. 6, to 8 feet. \$1.00 each.

" **var. numbo.** (30 to 35 ft.) A variety of the Spanish having large nuts. 4 to 5 feet. \$1.00 each.

CATALPA.

Catalpa bignonioides. Catalpa. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast growing, spreading tree, open headed, bearing panicles of flowers which are mainly white, but have stripes of crimson, and yellowish centers. Blooms toward the close of June. A useful lawn tree, as all Catalpas are, flowering at a season when shrubs and trees are mostly out of bloom. 6 to 7 feet. \$0.50 each.

" **var. aurea.** Golden-leaved Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) A variety of the above, with the green leaves shaded with yellow. It is a good ornamental sort. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.75 each.

" **Bungei (Nana.)** Chinese Catalpa. (5 to 10 ft.) A remarkable species, forming a dwarf, dense, round head. Of much use to planters in creating unique effects on the lawn. 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

" **speciosa.** Western Catalpa. (35 to 40 ft.) Much more tree-like than any of the others, forming a tall, straight trunk, and of very rapid growth. A valuable timber tree. Its immense panicles of flowers are much like those of bignonioides, but they appear about ten days earlier, and they are larger and whiter than those of the other. A very rapid growing tree. 6 to 7 feet, \$0.50.

" **Bungei Nana (grafted.)** Grafted upon a stem, it forms a very beautiful umbrella like shaped head. One of the finest and newest ornamental trees for the lawn, growing only about 10 to 15 ft in height. \$1.00 each.

CERASUS. Cherry.

Cerasus serotina. Wild Black Cherry. (30 to 35 ft.) The well-known "Wild Cherry," bearing strings of white flowers in May and black fruit in August. A valuable timber tree. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

Cerasus. Large Flowering and Weeping Varieties.

" **rosea pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form of the Japanese Cherry, and one of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. Grafted on tall stems, the branches bend gracefully to the ground. In early May these branches are clothed with lovely, single, rosy flowers, which are particularly beautiful in the bud. 5 feet, \$1.25 each.

" **Sieboldi ruba plena.** (20 to 25 ft.) This is one of the best of the double flowering cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose. 8 to 9 feet, \$1.00 each.

" **sinensis flore plena.** Chinese Double Flowering Cherry. (20 to 25 ft.) This fine old sort has been in collection for many years. It is much esteemed for its large, double white flowers, which appear in early May. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.75 each.

CERCIS. Judas Tree.

Cercis Canadensis. American Judas Tree. (20 to 25 ft.) A small tree, round headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about the first week in May. Often growing in bush form. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, \$.05 each.

“ **Japonica.** Japanese Judas. (8 to 10 ft.) A most beautiful species, rarely more than a large shrub in size. The deep rose colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together, and appear on the old wood as well as the new, in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation, and very conspicuous when in bloom. 18 to 24 in., \$.05 each.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood.

Cladrastis tinctoria. (Virgilia.) 20 to 25 ft.) A beautiful native tree, of round headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet scented flowers in early June. A tree of medium size, and valued in ornamental planting. 3 to 4 feet, \$.75 each.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

(For other species of Cornus, see Shrubs.)

Cornus Florida. Large Flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large white flowers appear about the first of May. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods. The brilliant coloring of its foliage in autumn makes a most striking display. 3 to 4 feet, \$.50 each.

“ **var. flore rubro.** Red-Flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. When full of flowers in early May, a prettier object can hardly be conceived. Everyone is pleased with it. It produces a fine effect if massed with the white one. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **var. pendula.** Weeping Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) It has the same handsome white flowers, scarlet fruit, and handsome fall foliage as the common one. Differing from most all other weepers, the central shoot does not weep, but grows erect. It is a striking and valuable ornamental tree. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

CYTISUS. Laburnum.

Cytisus Laburnum. (15 to 20 ft.) This is barely a tree, in fact it is often seen in shrub shape. It is well known for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers, appear in about the first of June. 3 to 4 feet. \$.35 each.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon.

Diospyros Virginiana. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a good sized tree, and bears fruit which is generally liked when thoroughly ripe. The flowers are yellowish white, small, somewhat tubular, making but little display. 3 to 4 feet. \$.35 each.

DIMORPHANTHUS.

Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus. (Aralia.) (15 to 20 ft.) The description of *Aralia spinosa* almost fits this tree. This one, however, grows rather taller than *Aralia*, and its immense panicles of white flowers are produced towards the close of July, a week or more in advance of *Aralia*. As it suckers from the root it should be planted where a large clump of it can be formed. 3 to 4 feet. \$.50 each.

FAGUS. Beech.

Fagus Americana. American Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) A magnificent tree, of large, round, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to grow branched close to the ground, thus making a beautiful specimen. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. \$.50 each.



FAGUS SYLVATICA ASPLENIFOLIA, FERN-LEAVED BEECH.

A specimen now growing at our nursery.

Fagus sylvatica. European or English Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit, and is much admired for its shining green foliage. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge. 3 to 4 feet. \$0.50 each.

“ **var. asplenifolia.** Fern-leaved Beech. (15 to 20 ft.) With finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggy, well formed growth, it is universally popular. 2 to 3 feet. \$1.00.

Chestnut Leaved. A very rapid strong grower, having leaves resembling the chestnut. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **var. pendula.** Weeping Beech. (30 to 35 ft.) This, while distinctly a weeper, has an angular, odd growth, just the thing to break the sameness which too many trees of regular outline give to a place. 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **var. Riversii.** Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) Where a large growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring to late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

FRAXINUS. Ash.

Fraxinus Americana. American Ash. (50 to 60 ft.) A very fine, large, rapid growing tree, just the tree for parks, large public grounds, or for street planting. 8 to 9 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **var. globosa.** (6 to 8 ft.) A close, round-headed grower, which makes a pretty object when grafted on tall stems. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **var. pendula aurea.** (6 to 10 ft.) When grafted on a stem it forms a spreading, umbrella top-head, with yellow bark. 6 to 9 feet, \$1.00 each.

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

Gleditschia triacanthos. Honey Locust. (40 to 50 ft.) A fast growing, large open-headed tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. It is particularly useful as a hedge plant for cold, bleak spots, being exceedingly hardy. (For prices on small sizes, see “Hedge Plants.”) 3 to 4 feet, \$0.25 each.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress.

Glyptostrobus sinensis. (35 to 40 ft.) A fast growing, pyramidal, coniterous tree, not unlike the Deciduous Cypress, but with appressed foliage, on slender twigs. A group of three or more is particularly striking. Thrives in low or wet places. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. (40 to 50 ft.) This becomes a large well shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June, large panicles of greenish white flowers delicately scented, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. In cities also it grows well under most adverse conditions. It does well in damp places. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.50 each.

JUGLANS. Walnut.

Juglans cinerea. Butternut. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known for its rapid, clean growth, smooth bark, and its nuts. The kernels, however, hardly repay for the cracking. Will grow in low ground. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **nigra.** Black Walnut. (50 to 60 ft.) A very large growing native tree, valued for its nuts. It will grow in either low or high ground. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.50 each.

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree.

Koelreuteria paniculata. (20 to 25 ft.) An exceedingly ornamental small tree, native of China. It forms a flat, spreading head, has large pinnate leaves, and early in July produces immense panicles of orange yellow flowers. Desirable as an ornamental lawn tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.50 each.

LARIX. Larch.

Larix Americana. American Larch. (50 to 60 ft.) A much valued tree, alike for its rapid growth and bright green foliage early in spring. Plant in fall or very early spring. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.50 each,

LAURUS.

Laurus Sassafras. (20 to 25 ft.) This grows to a large tree when grown in tree form, but it is often seen in large bush shape. It has peculiar, oddly divided deep green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in the fall. The flowers are small, yellow, and appear in little bunches in early May. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum.

Liquidambar styraciflua. (30 to 35 ft.) A stately tree, with star shaped leaves, which change to beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. 8 to 9 feet, \$0.75 each.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a Tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.50 each.

MACLURA. Osage Orange.

Maclura aurantiaca. (25 to 30 ft.) This well known hedge plant makes a nice, round headed, small tree of unique appearance, when given a chance to do so. For prices on hedging sizes see "Hedge Plants." 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

MAGNOLIA. Native Sorts.

It would be difficult to over praise Magnolias, —they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the *acuminata* are also valuable as street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark green, and the flowers white. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit pods. *They should be transplanted in the spring.*

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber tree. (30 to 35 ft.) One of the largest growing of Magnolias, and of rapid growth. It makes a pyramidal tree of much beauty. The flowers are yellowish white, and expand towards the close of May. The cucumber-like pods of seeds become of a carmine color in the fall. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.50 each.

" **glauca.** Sweet Bay. (15 to 20 ft.) The sweet New Jersey Magnolia, as this is oftentimes called, is greatly prized for its beautiful white, sweet scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. Though it grows in swamps and low ground in its wild state, it does equally as well in high situations. Use as a specimen plant, in groups on the lawn, or for massing in low ground or along the borders of woods. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

" **macrophylla.** (25 to 30 ft.) This fine species makes a good sized tree, of rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, as also are the flowers.

Following the blossoms, which expand the first week in June, are the rounded fruit pods, which are of a deep carmine when ripe. Will thrive in wet or dry situations. Not quite hardy. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.75 each.

MAGNOLIA. Chinese and Japanese Sorts.

Magnolia conspicua. Chinese White. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves. It can be grown as a large shrub or as a small tree. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each.

“ **Lennei.** (15 to 20 ft.) A beautiful sort, making a large growth, which can be controlled to form a shrub or make a small tree. The flowers are large, cup shaped, rose colored, expanding towards the close of April. A scarce and valuable sort. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

“ **Norbertiana.** (15 to 20 ft.) A shrub sort, with large, light pink flowers, which expand about the third week in April. 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **purpurea (obovata.)** (8 to 10 ft.) There are but few shrubs among magnolias such as this is. The growth is stocky, forming a thick bush. The large purple flowers appear at the beginning of May, and it is two to three weeks later before all are expanded. A useful sort for massing or planting with shrubs. 4 feet, \$1.00. each.

“ **Soulangeana.** (15 to 20 ft.) Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub, as a single specimen or in masses. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **speciosa.** (15 to 20 ft.) Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring. 2 feet. \$0.75 each.

“ **stellata (Halleana).** (8 to 10 ft.) A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable species. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 each.

MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus alba. White Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) This sort has both white and black fruited trees. It forms a large, spreading tree, and in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes good food for silk worms. 6 to 7 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **alba, Teas' Weeping.** (6 to 8 ft.) A variety of much beauty, the branches drooping gracefully to the ground. 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **var. Downing's Everbearing.** (20 to 25 ft.) With the same meritorious features as the type, it has large, black fruit which ripens one after the other for a long time, commencing in early June and ending in September. The leaves are larger than those of most other sorts. 6 to 9 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **var. tatarica.** Russian Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) Said to be of a hardier character than any of the others. 6 to 8 feet, \$0.75 each.

NEGUNDO. Ash-leaf Maple. Box Elder.

Negundo aceroides. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree, very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good, hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting. 7 to 8 feet, \$0.75 each.

NYSSA. Sour Gum. Tupelo.

Nyssa multiflora. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the most ornamental of trees. During the summer the foliage is shining green. In the autumn it changes to flaming scarlet. The lower branches have a downward growth. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

Paulownia imperialis. (30 to 35 ft.) A magnificent, well rounded tree, of large proportions and tropical appearance. The leaves of young trees are often 18 inches in diameter. The flowers are in immense panicles, blue, trumpet shaped, sweet scented, and expand in the closing days of May. It can be kept small by cutting it to the ground every spring. 4 to 5 feet, \$.75 each.

PAVIA. Buckeye.

(See *Æsculus*.)

Pavia flava. Yellow Buckeye. (30 to 35 ft.) Grows to a large tree. It has pale green, downy leaves, and yellowish white flowers. 5 to 7 feet, \$.75 each.

PLATANUS. Plane. Sycamore.

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane. (40 to 50 ft.) A favorite avenue tree in Europe, and being much planted here for the same purpose. It forms a large, spreading tree, and can recommend when a large, rapid growing tree is wanted. Thrives in either high or low ground. 7 to 8 feet, \$.50 each.

POPULUS. Poplar.

All poplars are fast growing, hence are favorite trees with planters when something of this sort is required.

Populus alba. Silver Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath. Quite ornamental when young. 5 to 6 feet, \$.50 each.

“ **fastigiata.** Lombardy Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) The tall, pyramidal growth of this one has made it well-known everywhere, and very useful in many situations. The leaves are small and nearly round. A group of these on a lawn produces a most striking effect. Can be used as a street tree when one of narrow growth is required. 4 to 5 feet, \$.50 each.

“ **monilifera.** Carolina Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Of good, strong, quick growth and handsome shape, when pruned while young. It has become a popular tree where shade is wanted quickly. Leaves moderately large, and dark green. Largely planted in cities. 10 to 12 feet, \$.50 each.

“ **var. Van Ceerti.** Golden Poplar. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage has a decided golden tint, which lasts throughout the season. 8 to 10 feet, \$.75 each.

PYRUS. Mountain Ash.

Pyrus aucuparia. European Mt. Ash. (18 to 20 ft.) Of much the same character as the American, but more twiggy and not as large in growth. 3 to 4 feet, \$.35 each.

“ **var. pendula.** (5 to 8 ft.) This forms a spreading and weeping head. Grafted on stems five to six feet high. 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Pyrus. Flowering Apples.

Pyrus var. Parkmanni. (*Baccata Japonica*.) (18 to 20 ft.) A most lovely sort, producing at the close of April rosy pink flowers, in bunches of about four each, on long stems. The leaves are of a shining green. It is a small sized tree. 2 to 3 feet, \$.75 each.

“ **var. Toringo.** (10 to 15 ft.) This small tree has clusters of yellow fruit, making it quite ornamental. Useful for making a pretty effect in fall when the berries are colored. 3 feet, \$.75 each.

“ **var. spectabilis.** (20 to 25 ft.) Chinese Double Flowering Apple. This bears clusters of white flowers, pink in the bud, which are quite fragrant. One of the most desirable sorts. 3 to 4 feet, \$.75 each.

QUERCUS. Oak.

Quercus alba. White Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest and fastest growing Oaks, forming a wide spreading head when fully developed. The foliage takes on a light purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **coccinea.** Scarlet Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) This is perhaps the most esteemed of all Oaks. Not only does it make a large, well shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree. It has very large, shining leaves of a rich green color. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **castanea.** Chestnut Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) The beautiful chestnut-like leaves of this oak makes appropriate its common name. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **palustris.** Pin Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) An oak distinguished from all others by its peculiar beauty. The leaves are deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. It is also easily transplanted. It is now much appreciated for its great beauty when well developed. The foliage takes on a partly scarlet and yellow color in the fall. As an avenue tree it is unequalled. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **robur.** English Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) This differs much in foliage from our native sorts. The leaves are long and much divided, and they keep their green color without change till frost destroys them in late autumn. The tree makes a round headed specimen. The acorns are of large size. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **var. concordia.** Golden-leaved. (30 to 35 ft.) An old, but rare variety of medium growth, and with bright yellow foliage in the spring and early summer. A useful, ornamental tree. 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

“ **var. fastigiata viridis.** (35 to 40 ft.) This distinct variety grows upright in pyramidal shape. It is much used by planters. Its dark green leaves remaining without changing color until late fall makes it of much value. A variety of the English Oak. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

“ **robur pectinata.** (30 to 35 ft.) With foliage finely divided. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

“ **rubra.** Red Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) A very well known rapid growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright green, and take on a purplish scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes. We specially recommend it. 6 to 7 feet, \$0.75 each.

ROBINIA. Locust Acacia.

Robinia hispida. Rose Acacia. (4 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses, and produces a most desirable effect. 3 feet, \$0.75 each.

SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair. Ginkgo.

Salisburia adiantifolia. (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact headed tree. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.75 each.

SALIX. Willow.

Salix aurea pendula. Golden Weeping Willow. (30 to 35 ft.) The bark of this sort is of a bright golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. It makes a medium sized ornamental tree. 5 feet, \$0.50 each.

Salix Babylonica. Weeping Willow. (35 to 40 ft.) Too well-known to need description. It need not be confined to damp places; and this holds good with all willows. 5 to 6 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **var. pendula.** Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. (5 to 6 feet.) Grafted on stems five to six feet high it forms an umbrella shaped head, which makes it of much use to planters. It is a well known weeping sort. 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous or Bald Cypress.

Taxodium distichum. (40 to 50 ft.) The delicate, feathery foliage of this tree, its rapid pyramidal growth, and beauty when in full foliage, find for it a place in every collection. Though preferring a damp situation, it does not demand it. Prune closely when transplanted. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.50 each.

TILIA. Linden or Lime.

Tilia Americana. American Linden. (50 to 60 ft.) An exceedingly fine large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Will grow in low situations. 8 to 10 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **var. argentea.** Silver-leaved Linden. (30 to 35 ft.) A large sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and useful for street and avenue planting, as well as for ornamental purposes. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, \$0.75 each.

ULMUS. Elm.

Ulmus Americana. American Elm. (50 to 60 ft.) A tree of lofty growth, and with sweeping drooping branches. A useful sort for avenue planting. 6 to 8 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **campestris.** European Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) Makes a very large tree. The foliage is not as large as that of the American, but the growth is more twiggy. Valuable avenue tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **campestris monumentalis.** (15 to 20 ft.) A slow columnar growing elm, foliage somewhat appressed to the stem. Distinct. 18 to 24 in. \$0.35 each.

“ **campestris pendula.** Camperdown Weeping. (6 to 10 ft.) A beautiful object when grafted on tall stems, as it usually is. The branches shoot out almost horizontally. It can be trained to form an arbor if desired. 6 to 8 feet, \$.25 each.

AVENUE AND STREET TREES.

List of trees suitable for shading drives, walks, avenues or streets. Those marked* can be planted also in cities along the sidewalks.

	PAGE		PAGE
*Acer Dasycarpum.....Silver Maple	3	Coffee.....	9
“ “ Wierii, Wiers “	3	*Liquidambar Styraciflua, Sweet Gum	10
* “ PlatanoidesNorway “	3	*Liriodendron Tulipifera, Tulip Tree	10
* “ Pseudo-Platanus, Sycamore “	3	Magnolia Acuminata, Cucumber “	10
“ RubrumRed “	3	*Platanus Orientalis, Oriental Plane	12
* “ SaccharinumSugar “	3	*Populus Fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar	12
“ Tartaricum “	3	*Populus Monilifera, Carolina Poplar	12
*Æsculus Glabra, American Horse Chestnut.....	4	Quercus AlbaWhite Oak	13
*Æsculus Hippocastanum, European Horse Chestnut.....	4	* “ CoccineaScarlet “	13
*Ailanthus Glandulosa.....Ailanthus	4	* “ PalustrisPin “	13
Castanea Americana, American Chestnut.....	6	“ RoburEnglish “	13
Catalpa Speciosa.....	6	* “ Rubra.....Red “	13
*Fraxinus Americana, American White Ash	9	*Salisburia Adiantifolia.....Ginkgo	13
*Fraxinus Excelsior, European Ash		*Tilia Americana, American Linden	14
Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky		* “ Europæa.....European “	14
		* “ Argentea, White-leaved “	14
		*Ulmus Americana, American Elm	14
		* “ Campestris ...European “	14

DECIDUOUS WEEPING OR DROOPING TREES.

Those grafted on stems, five to six feet in height, forming heads that do not grow any taller, but weep to the ground or branch horizontally, are marked*

	PAGE		PAGE
Acer (Maple) Dasycarpum Wierii...	3	Fagus (Beech) Sylvatica Pendula..	9
Betula (Birch) Alba Laciniata.....	5	*Fraxinus (Ash) Excelsior Aurea	9
* " " Pendula Youngii.....	5	Pendula	11
*Cerasus (Cherry) Rosea Pendula..	6	*Morus (Mulberry) Teas' Weeping	11
* " " Serotina Pen-		Salix (Willow) Babylonica.....	14
dula.....	6	* " " Caprea Pendula	
Cornus (Dogwood) Florida Pen-		(Kilmarnock)	14
dula.....	7		

FLOWERING OR ORNAMENTAL FRUITED TREES.

	PAGE		PAGE
Æsculus (Horse Chestnut) in va-		ers and fruit	7
riety flowers.....	4	Cytisus Laburnum, flowers.....	7
Amygdalus (flowering Peach) in		Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus, flow-	
variety, flowers	5	ers and fruit.....	7
Anona (Papaw) Triloba, fruit.....	5	Fraxinus Ornus, flowers.....	9
Aralia (Hercules Club) in variety,		Koeleruteria Paniculata, flowers....	10
flowers and fruit.	5	Magnolia, in variety, flowers and	
Catalpa, in variety, flowers.....	6	fruit.....	10
Cerasus (Cherry) in variety, flowers		Paulownia (Empress Tree) Imper-	
and fruit.....	6	ials, flowers.....	12
Cercis (Judas) in variety, flowers...	7	Pavia (Buckeye) Flava, flowers....	12
Cladrastis Tinctoria, flowers.....	7	Pyrus (Mountain Ash, etc.,) in va-	
Cornus (Dogwood) Florida, flow-		riety, flowers and fruit.....	12

TREES HAVING COLORED FOLIAGE.

	PAGE		PAGE
Acer (Maple) Platanoides Schwed-		Acer (Maple) Polymorphum Reti-	
leri, purple	3	culatum, yellow and green	4
Acer (Maple) Japonicum Aureum,		Betula (Birch) Alba Purpurea, pur-	
yellow.....	4	ple	5
Acer (Maple) Polymorphum Atro-		Catalpa Bignonioides Aurea, yellow,	6
purpureum, purple	4	Fagus (Beech) Sylvatica purpurea,	
Acer (Maple) Polymorphum Dis-		purple	9
sectum Atropurpureum, purple....	4	Populus (Poplar) Van Geerti, yellow	12
Acer (Maple) Polymorphum Pin-		Quercus (Oak) Robur Concordia,	
natifolium Atropurpureum, purple	4	yellow	13

Trees Valued for Their Pretty Bark in Winter.

	PAGE		PAGE
Betula (Birch) Alba.....	5	Fraxinus (Ash) Aurea.....	9
Betula (Birch) Papyracea.....	5	Tilia (Linden) Rubra.....	9
" " Rubra	5		

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms, about 1 inch in diameter, expanding about the first week in May.

Amygdalus nana alba. White. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

" **nana.** Pink. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

AZALEA.

Azalea amœna. An evergreen species. Leaves small, almost round, dark green, turning almost black in winter. It is a dwarf, compact grower. About the second week in May it is completely covered with claret colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen plant, it is also used largely for planting around the edges of Azalea beds. 12 to 15 in., \$1.00 each.

" **calendulacea.** (3 to 4 ft.) The lovely flame colored one of the Southern Alleghenies. Blooms about May 25th. 1 foot, \$0.75 each.

" **Mollis.** (Chinese Azalea.) Red or yellow. (2 to 3 ft.) 18 to 24 in., \$0.75 each.

" **Pontica.** (3 to 4 ft.) The well known "Ghent Azalea." Existing in many colors, hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. It is largely used for planting in beds with Azalea Mollis. 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50 each.

" **nudiflora.** (3 to 4 ft.) Wood Honeysuckle. The beautiful wild one of our woods. The light pink flowers appear about the 15th of May. An elegant shrub for planting in masses or with other shrubs. 1 foot, \$0.75 each.

BERBERIS. Berberry.

Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Berberry. (2½ to 3 ft.) This is a dwarf, spreading Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers appear about the end of May, followed by berries, in great abundance, which towards the close of summer are of a deep scarlet color. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses. 18 to 24 inches, \$0.35 each.

" **vulgaris.** (4 to 5 ft.) Common Berberry. The pretty yellow flowers of this bush are produced about the 20th of May. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.30 each.

Berberis vulgaris purpurea. Purple Berberry. (4 to 5 ft.) The same as the preceding one, but with pretty purple foliage, which makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

BUDDLEIA.

Buddleia curviflora. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub valued for its late blooming qualities, its spikes of lilac colored flowers appearing about the first week in August. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS

Buddleia intermedia. (3 to 4 ft.) Also an August bloomer; the flowers are pale rose. 18 to 24 in., \$0.50 each.

CALLICARPA.

Callicarpa Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub bearing small, light purp'ish flowers in May, followed by beautiful large violet mauve berries in the fall. 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

" **purpurea.** (3 to 4 ft.) A Chinese species, resembling the other as described, but superior in all respects. The long shoots, full of violet purple berries, are a great sight in autumn, especially after the leaves fall. It is used largely by planters for producing a beautiful autumnal effect. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Scented Shrub.

Calycanthus floridus. (4 to 5 ft.) The well known "Sweet or Brown Shrub," the sweet scented brown flowers of which appear about the 15th of May. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea.

Caragana arborescens. (8 to 10 ft.) A very hardy tall growing shrub, not unlike a Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week of May. A useful shrub for massing. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

CARYOPTERIS. Verbena Shrub.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. (2 to 3 ft.) A new shrub, which will be much planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. 12 to 18 in., \$0.50 each.

CASSIA. Senna Bush.

Cassia Marylandica. (4 to 5 ft.) Though the branches are not perennial its annual growth is so shrub-like that it is often listed with shrubs. Its yellow flowers appear in late June. Largely used for massing. 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

Carpinus Americana. (15 to 20 ft.) A large shrub, often planted for screening or hedging purposes, as it grows thickly and retains its withered leaves all winter, to some extent. When grown to one stem, it makes a small sized, spreading tree. It is found in low, damp ground, but thrives equally as well in high, stony soil. 12 to 18 in., \$0.25 each.

CEANOTHUS. Jersey Tea.

Ceanothus Americanus. (3 to 4 ft.) A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers, which are in crowded panicles, and appear in June. One of the best shrubs for growing in shady places, along the borders of woods or similar situations. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

CEPHALANTHUS.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. (4 to 5 ft.) A good sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers about the middle of July, which are similar in appearance to those of a Buttonball tree. It is largely used for giving a natural effect to plantings. 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

Chionanthus Virginica. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the most ornamental of shrubs, producing racemes of fringe-like white flowers toward the end of May. Purplish fruit in the fall, hanging like loose bunches of grapes, add to its interest. The leaves are moderately large, dark green, and are quite ornamental. 2 feet, \$0.25 each.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

Clethra alnifolia. (4 to 5 ft.) A large and most useful shrub, bearing a profuse number of upright spikes of yellowish white, sweet scented flowers, which open about the 1st of August. It will flourish in shady places, and is used to a great extent for massing in woods or to give a natural effect to landscape work. It is also very ornamental as a single specimen, or when planted in shrubbery beds. 2 feet, \$0.25 each.

CORCHORUS. Kerria.

Corchorus Japonica (Kerria). (4 to 5 ft.) This fine old shrub is found in all collections. It is of a spreading habit. Its double yellow blossoms, which are about one inch in diameter, appear early in May. It is excellent for massing. 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

" **variegata.** (2 to 2½ ft.) This makes a fine twiggy, dwarf growth, has white and green variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers. It makes an excellent dwarf ornamental hedge. 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

Cornus alba. (Stolonifera.) Red-twigged Dogwood. (4 to 5 ft.) This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer, to secure the best color to the wood. 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

" **sanguinea.** (4 to 5 ft.) English Dogwood. This has reddish shoots, which, though pretty, are not as showy as are those of the alba. 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **var. variegata.** (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding, but with variegated foliage. 12 to 18 inches, \$0.25 each.

" **stricta.** White Fruited. (4 to 5 ft.) Of more slender upright growth than the others. The white flowers of early June are followed by berries, which are white when ripe. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

CORYLUS.

Corylus Americana. (8 to 10 ft.) American Hazel Nut. A large growing shrub, useful for planting in groups for screening purposes. 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

Corylus aveliana purpurea. (8 to 10 ft.) Purple-leaved Hazel. Soon after the leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they fade to a light purple. It is a valuable shrub for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure a color effect. 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

COTONEASTER.

Cotoneaster Wheeleri. (5 to 6 ft.) A neat foliated sort, flowering in late May. It is nearly evergreen, and has pretty red berries in the fall. 12 to 18 inches, \$0.35 each.

CRATÆGUS. Hawthorn.

Cratægus var. Double White Flowered. (10 to 12 ft.) The flowers fade to light pink. 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

" **var. Double Rose Flowered.** (10 to 12 ft.) Pinkish Rose. 4 feet, \$0.50 each.

DESMODIUM.

Desmodium Japonicum (Podocarpum). (3 feet.) This is really not a shrub, being herbaceous, but it pushes up from the base so shrub-like, that it has come to be classed as one. The flowers are white, and appear about September 15th. 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

Desmodium penduliflorum. (*Lespedeza Sieboldi.*) (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the last, but blooming a few days earlier, and bearing sprays of rose colored flowers. A magnificent plant for use in beds or groups of shrubs. 2 years, \$0.25 each.

DEUTZIA.

Deutzia crenata. Single White. (3 feet, \$0.25 each.

“ **gracilis.** (2½ to 3 ft.) This species differs from the rest in being of a quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant, making it one of the most attractive shrubs of the season—May. It is largely used for forcing in greenhouses. 18 in., \$0.25 each.

“ **scabra.** Single White. (6 to 7 ft.) 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

“ **Pride of Rochester.** Double, White. Tinged Pink. (6 to 7 ft.) 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

DIERVILLA.

Diervilla sessilifolia. (3 to 4 feet.) A native shrub, of somewhat spreading growth, bearing terminal, loose heads of yellow flowers about the first week in July. 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Bush.

Euonymus atropurpureus. American burning Bush. (5 to 6 ft.) As with all the species, the strawberry colored seed remaining on the tree nearly all winter, makes it planted for its ornamental character. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

EXOCHORDA.

Exochorda grandiflora. (6 to 7 ft.) A most beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, which expand about May 14th, and entirely cover the bush at that season; and one we particularly recommend, where an unusually attractive specimen shrub is wanted. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

Forsythia Fortuni. (5 to 6 ft.) This makes long pendant shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April. 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

HALESIA. Snowdrop. Silver Bell.

Halesia tetraptera. (8 to 10 ft.) This is most beautiful when covered with its “silver bell” flowers in mid May. The resemblance to snowdrop flowers suggests its common name. Although commonly seen as large shrubs, all Halesias can be grown as trees, in time attaining quite large size. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

HIBISCUS. ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon.

Hibiscus Syriacus. Rose of Sharon. (6 to 8 ft.) These are extremely useful shrubs, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities in small places than would otherwise be the case. They are so well known that they need no description, every gardener in the country possessing one or more of them. They make very pretty flowering hedges, and by trimming them in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering, as is the case with all other flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

“ **var. anemonæflora.** Light Red.

“ **var. cœrulea.** Double, Blue.

“ **var. Duc de Brabant.** Dark Rose.

“ **var. elegantissima.** White Pink Center.

Hibiscus var. speciosa rubra. Red.

- " **var. variegata.** Leaves variegated ; flowers reddish purple, but never expanding more than half way.

SINGLE SORTS.

- " **Single White,** rose center.
 " **Totus albus.** Pure White, single.
 " **Single Red.**
 " **Single Purple.**

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (5 to 6 ft.) This now well-known shrub bears immense heads of white flowers in early August. There are so few shrubs in bloom then, that this makes it of value, besides its own worth. 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

ITEA.

Itea Virginica. (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty native shrub, not at all common, bearing racemes of white flowers about the middle of June. In the fall the foliage changes to a rich crimson. It does well planted in masses, either in the woods or in the open. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum buxifolium. (5 to 6 ft.) Box-leaved Privet. This has small, neat foliage, which is retained nearly all winter. 18 to 24 in., \$0.25 each.

- " **Ibota.** (5 to 6 ft.) A Japanese sort, with good sized, shining green leaves. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.
 " **ovalifolium (Californicum.)** (6 to 7 ft.) This is the one commonly called Japanese Privet, and which has become so popular for ornamental hedging. In sheltered places it is evergreen. It makes a fine, large, specimen shrub, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are white, in spikes, and are quite odoriferous. Unless protected in winter it suffers severely. 3½ feet, \$0.25 each.
 " **ovalifolium tricolor.** (2 to 4 ft.) A green and white variegated variety of the above. Very ornamental shrub. Not entirely hardy. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle.

Lonicera fragrantissima. (5 to 6 ft.) Valued for its pinkish-white, sweet scented flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. Its leaves expand very early in spring and remain on quite late in the fall. 3 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

- " **tatarica.** (Red berried Honeysuckle). (5 to 6 ft.) The pinkish-cream flowers come in pairs, and expand about first of May. 2 feet \$0.25 each.

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia parviflora. (6 to 7 ft.) Forms a flatish round headed bush. A panicle of white flowers expand in July, from the apex of each shoot. Very handsome, blooming when but few shrubs are in flower. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 each.

PÆONIA.

Pæonia Mouton. (Tree Poeny.) (2 to 3 ft.) Produces very handsome rosy pink flowers, but of very slow growth and requires very rich soil and frequent mulching with manure. 1 foot, \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

Philadelphus coronarius. (5 to 6 ft.) Its pretty, white, sweet-scented flowers expanding about the first of June, cause it to be a favorite with planters. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **var. semi-plenus.** (3 to 4 ft.) More dwarf and compact than the preceding one. The flowers are somewhat double. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **var. grandiflora.** (6 to 7 ft.) A much stronger grower than the preceding ones, the flowers also being much larger. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil.

Potentilla fruticosa. (2 to 3 ft.) It is of a spreading habit and small foliage. Commencing about the close of July it produces golden yellow flowers throughout the summer. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

PRUNUS. Plum.

Prunus Pissardi. (8 to 9 ft.) This is one of the best purple-leaved shrubs, as it retains its dark purple foliage quite late. Does not fade out. Severe pruning in winter will produce much better foliage on the new growth. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

PTEROSTYRAX. (Halesia.)

Pterostyrax hispidum. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the most beautiful shrubs of recent introduction, producing racemes of creamy white flowers in mid June. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

PYRUS.

Pyrus Japonica (Cydonia Japonica.) Japan Quince. (4 to 5 ft.) Its crimson flowers appear in early spring, making it very showy. Sometimes called the burning bush, also makes an excellent hedge. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

“ **var. rosea.** (8 to 10 to 10 ft.) Pinkish white, variety being somewhat of a stronger growth than the preceding one. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

RHODOTYPUS.

Rhodotypus kerrioides. (4 to 5 ft.) Commencing about the middle of May it produces pretty white flowers on the end of its twigs. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

RHUS. Sumach.

Rhus Cotinus. Smoke Tree. (8 to 10 ft.) This shrub produces flowers somewhat resembling smoke, hence the name. In the fall the foliage changes to a brownish red. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **glabra laciniata.** (4 to 5 ft.) The foliage of this variety assumes a deep crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it can “sucker up” and form a clump. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35.

RIBES. Flowering Currant.

Ribes aureum. Yellow Flowering Currant. (3 to 4 ft.) A small shrub producing yellow flowers, with pink stamens. Sweet scented. 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

“ **var. floridum.** Wild Black Currant. (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers of a greenish yellow, appear early in May; while the fruit somewhat resembles the black currant of our gardens. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

ROSA.

Rosa rubiginosa. Sweet Brier. (3 to 4 ft.) The sweet scented leaves make it much sought after; not to speak of the beautiful pink flowers which are followed by reddish seed pods in the fall. 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose. (3 to 4 ft.) The dark green foliage and large single pink flowers make it exceedingly handsome, and in the fall produces large red seed pods. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.25 each.

“ **rugosa alba.** (3 to 4 ft.) This one produces white flowers otherwise, the same as the preceding one. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **wichuriana.** Creeping. This is the most valuable rose of recent introduction for covering banks, rockery, etc. Its fast growth, dark green foliage and single white flowers make it much sought after. 18 to 24 in., \$0.25 each.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler. This is the best crimson climber ever produced. Its large clusters of crimson flowers are admired by all. 18 in. to 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia.) A good grower but not much of a bloomer. 12 to 18 in., \$0.50 each;

Baltimore Bell. An old variety, but one of the best. The large clusters of flowers open white, changing to a light rose. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

Prairie Queen. A strong grower, producing bright rosy red flowers in large clusters. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

NEW HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

Manda's Triumph. This is a fine hybrid of strong growth and fine foliage and large clusters of perfect double white flowers. Valuable for pot culture or cut flowers. 1 foot, \$0.50 each.

Universal Favorite. Somewhat resembles Manda's Triumph in growth and foliage while the double flowers are of a light pink. Sweet scented. 1 foot, \$0.50 each.

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

Sambucus Canadensis. Common Elder. (5 to 6 ft.) The flat heads of white flowers and the clusters of reddish purple berries in the fall make it quite pretty. Does well in a damp place. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

SPIRÆA.

Spiræa Anthony Waterer. (2 to 3 ft.) This is one of the most beautiful of dwarf shrubs of recent introduction. The broad heads of deep pink flowers commence to expand about the close of June, and if they be cut off as fast as they commence to decay, it will continue to bloom the rest of the season, to some extent. 1 foot, \$0.50 each.

“ **ariaefolia.** (3 to 4 ft.) This is more of a hardy perennial dying to the ground every winter. Its drooping clusters of greenish white flowers in June are quite pretty. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

“ **Billardi.** (5 to 6 ft.) This produces spikes of rosy pink flowers about the middle of June. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **Bumalda.** (2 to 3 ft.) This somewhat resembles the Anthony Waterer in growth and foliage; the numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers commence to expand about the middle of June and continue to bloom until fall.

“ **callosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) This produces large flat heads of pink flowers, commencing about the middle of June it continues to bloom for several weeks. 2 feet, \$0.30 each.

“ **callosa alba.** (2 to 3 ft.) Same as one above, but with very dwarf growth and white flowers. 18 in., \$0.30 each.

“ **opulifolia aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) A strong grower with golden foliage, which is very pretty in early spring. 3 feet, \$0.30 each.

Spiræa prunifolia. (Bridal Wreath.) (4 to 5 ft.) The pretty double white flowers, all along the stems, expand about the first of May just as the leaves are budding. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.30 each.

“ **Reevesii.** (3 to 4 ft.) The single white flowers expand about the close of May. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.30 each.

“ **Thunbergii.** (3 to 4 ft.) This shrub is clothed with small single white flowers in early spring before the narrow green leaves begin to push forth. It is a very graceful and ornamental shrub. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.30 each.

“ **Van Houttei.** (4 to 5 ft.) This is a very good variety, somewhat like Reevesii in foliage and flowers, but of more drooping habit and hence more ornamental. 3 to 3½ feet, \$0.30 each.

STAPHYLEA. Bladder Nut.

Staphylea Colchica. (8 to 10 ft.) Its clusters of white flowers in early May are much admired. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

STUARTIA.

Stuartia pentagyma. (6 to 7 ft.) A most beautiful native shrub, bearing white flowers with yellow stamens in July. 18 to 24 in., \$0.50 each.

SYRINGA. Lilac.

Syringa Emodi. (5 to 6 ft.) This variety has shiny foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers, blooming in early June when the lilacs are out of flower. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **Josikæa.** (5 to 6 ft.) It is a distinct and valuable kind, its dark lilac colored flowers appearing the first week in June. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **Persica.** (7 to 8 ft.) Of slender growth and a good bloomer. The light purple flowers completely cover the bush. 2 to 3 ft., \$0.35 each.

“ **var. alba.** (7 to 8 ft.) Nearly the same as the preceding one, except the flowers, which are white. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **vulgaris.** (8 to 10 ft.) Common purple lilac, blooming about the middle of May; 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **var. Amethpstone.** (6 to 7 ft.) Violet Purple. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **var. Charles X.** (6 to 7 ft.) Purple with reddish tint. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **var. Gloire de Moulins.** (6 to 7 ft.) Purple rose, large flower. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **var. Louis Spath.** (6 to 7 ft.) Dark reddish purple. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **Mad. Lemoine.** Double White. Good. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **pyramidalis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Fine rosy purple and of an upright growth. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **Rubella fl. plena.** Large, double, clear red. Good. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.75 each.

TAMARIX.

Tamarix Africana. (8 to 9 ft.) The small delicate leaves and the pink flowers appearing towards the close of May make it a beautiful shrub. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

VIBURNUM.

Viburnum Opulus Sterilis. (Common Snowball.) (6 to 7 ft.) This, though an old variety, is still a great favorite. Its immense balls of white flowers expand about the close of May. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

Viburnum Lantana. (4 to 5 ft.) A valuable species, with small foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.30 each.

" **plicatum.** (6 to 7 ft.) (Japanese Snowball). The beautiful white flowers of this variety expand about the close of May. By some it is considered superior to the common variety. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

VITEX. Chaste Shrub.

Vitex agnus-castus. (3 to 4 ft.) This valuable shrub, flowering in August and September, produces loose panicles of lilac colored flowers. 18 to 24 in., \$0.50 each.

" **var. cærulea.** Flowers blue. 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

WEIGELA.

Weigela candida. (4 to 5 ft.) A tall grower producing creamy-white flowers towards the close of May. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **groenewegenii.** (5 to 6 ft.) A tall vigorous grower, the flowers are dark rose color. 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **Isolene.** 4 to 5 ft.) Clear white, changing bluish colored flowers. 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **rosea.** (3 to 4 ft.) This is one of the favorites. This well shaped bush bears a great profusion of rose colored flowers towards the close of May. 3 feet, \$0.33 each.

" **Seboldi.** (3 to 4 ft.) Resembles the Rosea excepting that the leaves are variegated. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **Steltgnerii.** (5 to 6 ft.) A tall stiff grower, the flowers of a dark rose color. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.35 each.

XANTHOCERAS.

Xanthoceras Sorbifolia. (5 to 6 ft.) About the middle of May, this shrub produces white flowers, having a crimson center. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

ZANTHORHIZA.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf native shrub producing racemes of small plum-colored flowers in May. 1½ to 2 feet, \$0.35 each,

Shrubs Valued for Their Ornamental Fruit.

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EVERGREENS.

ABIES.

Abies Balsamea. (35 to 50 ft.) The well-known Balsam Fir of medium close growth, the foliage of which has a gray color on the underside. 18 to 24 in., \$0.50 each.

" **Concolor.** (30 to 40 ft.) A desirable sort for lawn planting, being of fairly rapid growth, and the foliage of a silvery green. 2 to 3 feet, specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

" **Nordmania.** (35 to 40 ft.) One of the best of all since it retains its dark green foliage all winter. 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

ANDROMEDA.

Andromeda Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) This species produces racemes of waxy white flowers in early spring, when they are quite a contrast with the dark green foliage. 12 to 18 in., \$0.75 each.

BIOTA. Chinese Arbor Vitæ.

Biota elegantissima. (5 to 6 ft.) A beautiful upright grower, with beautiful golden foliage, which turns bronze color in winter. 12 to 18 in., \$0.30 each.

BUXUS. Box.

Buxus Japonica rotundifolia. (4 to 5 ft.) A round-leaved species, of stout growth, and dark green foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$0.50 each.

CRATÆGUS. Evergreen Thorn.

Cratægus pyracantha. A straggling grower, bearing bunches of white flowers in May, and orange colored berries in fall. 1 foot, \$0.25 each.

CUPRESSES.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. (40 to 50 ft.) The foliage of this pyramidal shaped tree, is of a deep green, and remains so quite late. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.75 each.

" **thyoides.** (25 to 30 ft.) White Cedar, flourishes in almost any situation. The tree grows to good size, the foliage small and neat. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

ILEX. Holly.

Ilex opaca. American Holly. Its bright red berries and glossy green leaves are much admired. It should be planted in the spring. 3 to 4 feet, \$0.75 each.

JUNIPERUS.

Juniperus Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. (8 to 10 ft.) An erect and fairly bushy grower. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

" **pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A drooping variety. 18 in. to 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

" **Hibernica.** Irish. (8 to 10 ft.) Of slim upright growth. Much planted in cemeteries. 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

" **prostrata.** Grows close to the ground, 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

" **suecica.** Swedish. (4 to 5 ft.) Much the same as the Hibernica, but more dwarf and bushy. 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

" **Glauca.** (15 to 20 ft.) A beautiful tree having silvery foliage. 12 to 18 in., \$0.50 each.

LIBROCIDUS.

Librocidus decurns. One of the tall trees of California, the foliage somewhat resembling the Arbivita. 2 to 3 feet. \$0.75 each.

MAHONIA.

Mahonia aquifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) A dwarf evergreen, valued for its shiny green foliage and clusters of yellow flowers, expanding towards the close of April. In winter the foliage turns to a bronze scarlet. 18 to 24 in., \$0.25 each.

PICEA. Spruce.

Picea alba. (White Spruce). (25 to 30 fr.) A native tree of close pyramidal growth, the foliage being tinted with a bluish gray. 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **Canadensis.** Hemlock. (35 to 40 feet.) As a single specimen or a hedge plant, this native tree of loose open growth has no equal. When pruned it makes a very dense bush. 18 to 24 in., \$0.50 each.

“ **Douglasii.** (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful lawn tree of rapid growth, and nice dark green foliage. Should be used where something choice is required. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 each.

“ **excelsa.** (Norway Spruce.) (40 to 50 ft.) This well known tree being of rapid growth, is much planted. As an evergreen hedge plant, it cannot be excelled. 4 to 5 feet, \$0.75 each.

“ **pungens.** (25 to 30 ft.) Colorado Blue Spruce. The bright silvery-blue foliage makes this the handsomest of all spruces. 2½ to 3 feet, specimens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

PINUS.

Pinus Austricata. (40 to 50 ft.) Austrian Pine. A robust grower, with long, stiff, dark green leaves. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **Mugho.** (Dwarf Mountain Pine.) (4 to 5 ft.) A low spreading pine of compact growth. Just the thing where a dwarf evergreen is wanted. 12 to 14 in., \$0.50 each.

“ **strobus.** White Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) The beautiful silvery foliage of this makes it the prettiest of all the pines. 2½ to 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

“ **sylvestris.** Scotch Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) This is much planted, because of its silvery foliage and robust growth. 3 feet, \$0.50 each.

RETINISPORA. Japanese Cedar.

Retinispora ericoides. (3 to 4 ft.) The foliage of this variety changes to an iron color in winter. 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

“ **filifolia.** (15 to 20 ft.) This makes a unique specimen, as the slender string-like shoots droop. Quite distinct. 1 foot, \$0.50 each.

“ **plumosa aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) Its compact growth together with its golden foliage make it a favorite. Can be trimmed in any shape desired. 18 to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

“ **sieboldi.** (2½ to 3 ft.) A dwarf, stiff, compact grower, the foliage of which changes from a green to a purplish iron color in winter. 1 foot, \$0.60 each.

TAXUS. Yew.

Taxus baccata. (12 to 15 ft.) This is of dark green foliage, and of open spreading growth. 12 to 18 in., \$0.75 each.

“ **var. elegantissima.** (8 to 10 ft.) This is slightly more dwarf than the preceding, its foliage being tinged with a golden color. 12 to 15 in., \$0.75 each.

“ **Hibernica.** (8 to 10 ft.) A tall, slim grower, with dark green foliage. 8 to 10 in., \$0.50 each.

THUJA. Arbor-Vitæ.

Thuja occidentalis. (30 to 35 ft.) This is the well known common arbor-vitæ. Being a tall slim grower it is used for hedges where a narrow hedge is desired. 18 to 24 in., \$0.25 each.

“ **var. aurea.** The edges of the young growth of this assumes a golden color. 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

“ **var. globosa.** (2½ to 3 ft.) Of slow growth and very dwarf, it forms a perfect globe. 18½ to 24 in., \$0.35 each.

“ **Parsons compacta.** (3 to 4 ft.) Resembles the preceeding one, except it is a somewhat taller grower. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **var. pyramidalis.** (10 to 11 ft.) A compact pyramidal grower, having dark green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **var. Redii.** (5 to 6 ft.) Resembling the Parsons but of taller growth. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.30 each.

“ **var. Sibirica.** (8 to 10 ft.) A slow grower of conical out line; makes a good hedge. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

Yucca filamentosa. (2 ft.) Is one of the best known and most largely planted of all Yuccas. Flowering towards the close of June. 2 years, \$0.25 each.

“ **gloriosa.** resembling Filamentosa, but having stiffer foliage. 12 to 18 in., \$0.75 each.

List of Evergreens with Golden variegated or Otherwise Attractive Foliage.

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List of Dwarf and Medium Sized Evergreens.

Suitable for planting in Evergreen Beds. Those marked § are the tallest growers, * the medium growers, and † the very dwarf growers.

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VINES AND CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS.

Ampelopsis bipinnata. A fast grower, much used for covering trellises and old stumps. 2 to 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

" **Veitchii.** Japan Ivy. The rich crimson foliage of this well known self-climber is greatly admired in the fall. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.25 each.

" **Virginica (quinquefolia.)** Virginia Creeper. This is a very strong growing vine, useful for covering stone walls, etc. It has very large foliage. 2 to 2½ feet, \$0.25 each.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

Aristolochia Siphoc. Dutchman's Pipe. The foliage of this variety is very large, the flowers resembling a pipe. 2 feet, \$0.50 each.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.

Bignonia grandiflora. (Chinese Trumpet Vine). This is not quite as strong a grower as the next, and produces yellowish scarlet flowers. 12 to 18 in., \$0.35 each.

" **radicans.** Common Trumpet Vine. This bears clusters of scarlet flowers in July and August. It is a very strong grower. 2 feet, \$0.25.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis coccinea. A herbaceous variety with scarlet bell-shaped flowers. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Duchess of Edinburg.** White. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Henryi.** Large cream white. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Imperatrice Eugenie.** White. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Jackmanni.** Large purple. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Lanuginosa Belisaire.** Lavender. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Madame Grange.** Purplish violet. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Paniculata.** A new one from Japan. It is a very strong grower, and in late summer it is completely covered with white sweet scented flowers. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Star of India.** Reddish plum. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

" **Viticella.** A dwarf variety much used for covering rockery or banks. Flowers are purple about two inches in diameter. 2 years, \$0.50 each.

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus radicans. A dwarf slow growing vine, well adapted for planting in dry places. 1 foot, \$0.25 each.

" **var. variegatus.** Same as above with variegated leaves. 1 foot, \$0.25 each.

HEDERA. Ivy.

Hedera Helix. English Ivy. This old variety will stand this climate when protected somewhat, especially from the winter sun. 1 to 1½ feet, \$0.25 each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

Lonicera brachypoda. This variety has shiny green leaves; blooming about the middle of June. 2 feet, \$0.25 each.

" **brachypoda aurea reticulata.** A dwarf golden-leaved variety. 1 foot \$0.25 each.

" **flava.** Yellow flowered. A free growing variety, producing bunches of yellow flowers. 2 feet, \$0.25 each.

" **Halleana.** A very fast grower, producing yellowish flowers late in June. 2 feet, \$0.25 each.

" **sempervirens.** Scarlet coral. This variety produces heads of scarlet flowers about the last of June. 2 feet, \$0.25 each.

WISTARIA. Glycine.

Wistaria magnifica. A strong grower, producing large bunches of purple flowers. 3 feet, \$0.25 each.

“ **multijuga.** This is a Japanese variety, producing racemes of light purple flowers at the close of May. 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **sinensis.** Chinese. One of the best, flowering about the middle of May. Flowers are of a purplish white. 1 to 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

“ **var. alba.** White flowering. 1 to 2 feet, \$0.35 each.

HARDY GRASSES.

Arundo donax. (12 to 15 ft.) A very strong grower. Strong clumps. \$0.50 each.

“ **donax varegata.** (5 to 7 ft.) A varegated variety of above. Strong clumps. \$0.50 each.

Bambusa Metake. (5 to 6 ft.) Strong clumps. \$0.50 each.

Erianthus Ravenna. (8 to 10 ft.) Produce large white plumes. Strong clumps. \$0.35 each.

Eulalia Japonica. (8 to 10 ft.) \$0.35 each.

“ **var. gracillima univittata.** (5 to 7 ft.) Narrow leaved variety. \$0.35 each.

“ **var. zebrina.** (5 to 7 ft.) \$0.35 each.

HEDGE PLANTS,

Arbor Vitæ American. Where a close compact narrow hedge is wanted, this is just the thing, doing well in low or high ground,

Hemlock Spruce. This makes a beautiful hedge, but will not do in wet ground.

Norway Spruce. For a dense evergreen hedge or screen this can not be beat. It naturally grows tall but can be kept in any shape desired by careful pruning.

Althea. This makes a beautiful ornamental hedge, especially when made up of the different varieties. In August it is covered with large, beautiful flowers.

Beech, American. This makes a good strong hedge, but requires a great deal of pruning. 3 feet, \$10.00 per 100.

Berberis, Green. This makes a very good defensive hedge, being covered with thorns. The bright red berries in the fall, make it very attractive. 2 to 3 feet, \$15.00 per 100.

Berberis, purple. The same as the green, except having purple foliage. 2 feet, \$15.00 per 100.

Berberis, Thunberg's. Of all the deciduous hedges, this is the prettiest. It grows only about 3 feet high, and is somewhat of a spreading character. The foliage assumes a brilliant scarlet in the fall. 12 to 18 in., \$18.00 per 100.

Honey Locust. This forms a good defensive hedge, being of strong growth and quite prickly. 2 feet, \$6.00 per 1000.

Osage Orange. A good strong hedge that is not easily broken or killed, being very hardy. 18 to 24 in., \$6.00 per 1000.

Privet Common. Makes a good hedge. Its narrow dark green leaves are quite pretty. 2 to 3 feet, \$15.00 per 100.

Pyrus Japonica. This forms a strong as well as a beautiful hedge, especially the red variety, which is literally covered with scarlet flowers in early spring. 2 feet, \$15.00 per 100.

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

APPLES.

Price, 25 cents each.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Benoni—Medium size, roundish, oblong, red flesh, juicy and rich. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; productive. July and August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, pale yellow, tender with a mild, fine flavor of first quality for table or kitchen. Tree a spreading, vigorous grower; an early bearer. One of the best.

Red Astrachan—Medium to large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a heavy bloom; juicy, acid. Tree a fine grower and productive.

Summer Queen—Large conical surface, yellow striped and clouded with red, of a spicy aromatic flavor. Tree a rapid grower with spreading head; productive. July and August.

Golden Sweet—Rather large, pale yellow, sweet and good; strong grower and good bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent—One of the best Russian varieties; large size and handsome. July.

AUTUMN.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, fine in all localities. October to December.

Gravenstien—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and highly flavored. Vigorous and productive. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Fruit medium to large. Very handsome, pale yellow, with red cheeks, flavor acid aromatic; an early and abundant bearer. One of the best. September and October.

Porter—Fruit large, oblong, tapering to the eye. Smooth, yellow faintly blushed, flesh tender of excellent flavor. One of the best autumn apples. August to October.

WINTER.

Ben Davis—A large, handsome, striped and of good quality. Tree, very hardy, vigorous and productive; good keeper. One of the best market varieties. December and January.

Bell Flower—Yellow; fruit large yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp juicy, with sprightly aromatic flavor; and excellent fruit. Tree, a free grower of spreading habit. December.

Black Apple—Fruit large, deep red, nearly black; valuable on account of its productiveness. Profitable market variety. November to March.

Golden Russet—Medium or small, roundish, ovate, clear golden russet. Very tender and highly flavored. A strong grower and abundant bearer. November to January.

Jonathan—Fruit medium or small roundish, wax yellow, covered with brilliant dark red mixed and striped ; of the finest quality. A superior desert fruit ; good bearer. December.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit, flat pale yellow with a fine red cheek ; flesh, crisp, juicy and pleasant. A fine ornamental tree. December to May.

Milam—Medium size ; yellow, covered with marble red, indistinct stripes ; good grower ; an old and well-known variety.

Rome Beauty—Large yellow, shaded with bright red ; flesh yellowish, tender juicy, sub-acid ; moderate grower. November to February.

Rawles Janet—(Never fail)—Fruit medium ; roundish, ovate, greenish yellow, striped, with red, juicy and of vinous flavor. A good keeper and very productive. February and March.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome, red and yellow ; good quality ; fine grower and bearer. Valuable for market. November to February.

White Pippin—Large, greenish yellow, with occasional blush on the sunny side. Tree, upright and rapid grower ; productive. November to February.

Wine Sap—Medium size ; bright or dark red, mixed and obscurely striped on yellow ; fine, rich flavor ; good market variety. Tree, vigorous and productive. January to March.

Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Mass.)—Medium, oblate red ; tender crisp, rich sub-acid, delicious. Tree, thrifty but a slender grower. January to May.

Broadwell's Sweet—Rather large ; slightly conical, somewhat oblate ; skin thin, smooth greenish yellow ; flesh white, tender, sweet, juicy, fine. One of the best winter sweet apples. December to February.

CRAB APPLES.

Price, 25 cents each.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit of a beautiful golden yellow.

General Grant—Tree a vigorous, upright grower ; fruit large, round, red to very dark red ; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid ; excellent for desert.

Hyslop—Almost as large as early strawberry apple ; deep crimson ; very popular ; keeps well in winter.

Maringo—Fruit large, yellow, shaded with bright red ; flesh white and juicy when ripe ; mild sub-acid. January to May.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large ; bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red ; one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance ; flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. October to December.

Quaker Beauty—A hardy, strong-growing sort ; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

Transcendant—A valuable variety of Crab Apple tree. Vigorous, growing to a good size and very productive. An early bearer ; fruit very large ; skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Hewes Virginia Crab—Highly esteemed for cider, and is extensively cultivated for that purpose.

Kentucky Red Crab—Found in Kentucky by Dr. Warder ; strong, upright grower, and an early bearer. Very much earlier apple than the Hewes and very productive.

PEARS.

Price, 35 cents each. Extra size, 50 cents to \$1.00.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending, as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until Spring, but the Pear, like most things highly desirable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear gives it rank above all other fruits, except the grape.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Gans' Seeding—Large size, with a beautiful golden yellow. Ripens before the Bartlett; the best early pear. Originated in Hamilton County by Mr. Gans. 35c.

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun, buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

Osband's Summer—Medium yellow, with red cheek; fine flavor and excellent. August.

Tyson—Medium size, greenish yellow, with a red cheek; melting and fine. A strong grower and good though not an early bearer. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Anjou—Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet; flesh white; buttery, melting with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive. October to November.

Des Nonnes—A fair size, handsome round pear; yellowish green; buttery and melting; good grower. September to October.

Flemish Beauty—A large beautiful pear, greenish yellow and brown, with large russet spots; rich, melting and musky flavor. Tree a good grower and fine bearer. September.

Jackson's Elizabeth—Fair size, greenish yellow, almost covered with russet brown with bright red cheek of fine quality; an early and prolific bearer; rapid grower. One of the best. October to November.

Seckel—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a short slow grower; makes a beautiful tree. October.

Sheldon—Of the very best quality, large size; round yellowish russet of a rich, melting and delicious flavor. A fine grower and good bearer. October.

Lawrence—Medium, light yellow with brown dots; juicy, melting, sweet and aromatic; moderate grower; abundant bearer. December.

Kieffer Hybrid—An early and abundant bearer, fruit large. Tree upright and strong grower. November.

Marguerite Marallat—Large, conical, yellow, dotted with brownish specks; flesh fine, very juicy, sugary, aromatic and richly flavored. Tree vigorous and fine. Last of August. This is a new pear imported by us, and is said to be very fine. 50c.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry tree, universally, requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situation. Many varieties of rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit. Are well adapted for planting along the streets or in lawns as shade trees.

SWEET.

25 cents each.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy; very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower, and productive. June and July.

- Black Eagle**—Large, black; very tender, juicy and rich; highly flavored. Strong grower, and productive. July.
- Elton**—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red, next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.
- Gov. Wood**—Raised by Dr. Kirtland; fine, large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous grower and a great bearer. Last of June.
- Knight's Early Black**—Large, black, tender, juicy rich; good grower and productive. Middle of June,
- Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and rich; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.
- English Ox Heart**—A large, handsome black cherry; fine grower and abundant bearer.

SOUR.

25 cents each.

- May Duke**—Large, deep red when fully ripe; juicy and sub-acid; one of the most popular; excellent for cooking and preserving; ripens gradually; strong grower and hardy.
- Early May (Early Richmond)**—Medium size, bright red; tender, juicy and slightly acid; profuse bearer, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. The great cherry of the West.

PLUMS.

35 cents each.

A delicious fruit, and when successful is very profitable.

- Abundance**—Very large; lemon-yellow, nearly over-spread with bright cherry; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed. It is an abundant and an annual bearer. August.
- Burbank**—Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening later in the season. Fruit large; color cherry-red; flesh deep yellow. Very sweet. Tree a vigorous grower, and usually begins to bear the second year after being transplanted. Last of August.
- Bleekers Gage**—Above medium; yellow, with numerous white specks; juicy and rich; fair grower. Last of August.
- Chickasaw (Wild Goose)**—Medium size; roundish; light red; flesh melting, soft pleasant. Last of July.
- Gen'l Hand**—Very large; oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. September.
- Imperial Gage**—Fruit large; oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy and sweet. Middle of August.
- Lombard**—Medium size; pale violet red; juicy and pleasant; vigorous grower and productive. August.
- Pond's Seedling**—Light red changing to violet; tree a good grower. August.
- Prince's Yellow Gage**—Medium; golden yellow; melting, though sometimes rather dry; rich and sugary. August.
- Shropshire Damson**—A plum of fine quality; the flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive.
- Washington**—Very large; when ripe, clear yellow marked with red; flesh firm; very juicy and excellent. Last of August.
- Weaver**—Fruit large; purple with blue bloom; very productive and of good quality; the tree is very hardy; will stand the severest winters. August.

PEACHES.

15 cents each.

The peach is somewhat local, as it succeeds well in some localities, while in others it fails to give satisfaction.

Crawford's Early—A very large peach with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and excellent. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. August.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow with dull red cheek; flesh yellow. September.

Grosse Mignonne—Large; dull white with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich.

Old Mixon Free—Large; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good. One of the best. September.

Honest John—Medium to large; yellowish; flesh yellow and good quality. September.

Stump of the World—Very large; roundish; skin white with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. September.

Smock Free—Large; light orange yellow with a red or dark red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. One of the best.

QUINCES.

25 cents each.

Usually a scrubby bush, but when planted in deep rich soil makes a good tree.

Apple or Orange—Large; roundish with a short neck; rich golden yellow. Very productive.

GRAPES.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; bunches large; berries of medium size; dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality.

Catawba—A well known grape; bunches large; berries medium size; pale red with a rich lilac bloom; sweet with a musky flavor.

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; flesh somewhat buttery, juicy and sweet, bunches large, nearly black with bloom.

Delaware—One of the earliest and finest grapes; bunches small, compact; berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy without any hard pulp, sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Hartford Prolific—Bunches rather large; berries large; color almost black; flesh sweet and juicy; ripens before Concord.

Martha—A seedling of the Concord which it resembles in growth and hardiness; bunches of good size and berry large; of pale green or light color; sweet, juicy sprightly; ripens with Concord.

Salem—Bunches large and compact; berry large, and of a light chestnut or Catawba color; thick skinned; perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware.

CURRENTS.

Set four to six feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; manure freely.

Red Dutch—An old variety, excellent and well known.

Foyes Prolifia—New, large and handsome.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant.

Mountain Seedling—Strong grower and heavy bearer; berries very large, dark red; smooth; a profitable variety.

Downing—Fruit large; roundish, light green with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Smith's Improved—Large; oval; light green with bloom; flesh moderately firm; sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

Industry—The largest of all the Gooseberries.

RASPBERRIES.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert—The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive; berries very large; conical; rich crimson and firm. Flavor rich; ripens early, and holds on until others are gone. \$1.00 per dozen. \$4.00 per 100.

Turner—A beautiful red berry of fine size and good quality; hardy and productive.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Gregg's Black Cap—A very large and prolific black cap, the bush a strong upright grower; fruit large and holds out large to the last picking; black with a rich purple bloom; juicy, high flavored, and delicious; very hardy; best for market.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—Ripens before the blackberry. \$1.00 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gaudy—\$4.00 per 1,000.

Warfield—\$4.00 per 1000.

Beetlerwood—\$4.00 per 1000.

Cumberland—\$4.00 per 1000.

Greenville—\$4.00 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two year or strong one year plants, and for a garden set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row.

Make a small mound of the soil over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two or three inches of course stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring, \$2.00 per 100.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies; continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. 10 cents each. \$1.00 per doz.

Linnæus—Large; early; tender and fine, the very best of all.

Mitchell's Grey Eagle—The best for table use.

